

VIRGINIA JURIST ENDS LIFE'S WORK

Judge Archer A. Phlegar Dies Suddenly at Bristol.

HE HAD ATTAINED HIGH POSITION

Former Member of Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and State Senate, He Was One of Leading Lawyers of the South—Funeral in Christiansburg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Bristol, Va., December 22.—Judge Archer A. Phlegar, distinguished Virginia lawyer and jurist, died at his home here, 224 Solar street, at 10:45 o'clock this morning. He had been ill out one week, death resulting from acute Bright's disease, following an attack of grip. It was Judge Phlegar's oft-expressed wish that he might die "in harness," and this wish was virtually fulfilled, for he had just completed the argument in an important civil suit in the Corporation Court here, when he became ill and had to hasten to his home.

Had distinguished career.
Judge Phlegar's rather sudden death removes one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists, not alone of his own State, but of the entire South. He was an author, and during many years of active work made for himself a reputation which only high merit could possibly have attained. He was never placed in any position of trust or responsibility during his long career, and he was a lawyer and jurist that he did not meet the demands of the occasion with mastery. His success was masterly.

Emphasized by the extensive clientele which he had represented for so many years. In recent years he had been at the head of the law firm of Phlegar, Powell, Price & Skeen, of this city, which firm has had an important part in the extending of West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and other important financial and corporate interests in New York City and other financial and commercial centers. Judge Phlegar continued his activities with his wonted vigor until seized with his fatal illness a week ago, and up to that time no man in Virginia had been more zealous in his attention to important duties.

During the last fifteen years Judge Phlegar had not only represented various important corporations in the capacity of legal adviser, but aside from his service in this capacity to Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the Virginia and Southwest Virginia Railway Company, the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway Company, and kindred corporations, he had served as receiver for the Virginia, Iron, Coal and Coke Company, which has a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and after having by his wise business methods brought this company out of a state of financial embarrassment by adding largely to its earnings, he was made general counsel for the company. This compliment to his energy and ability had not been long thrust upon him until he received the appointment at the hands of Governor J. Hoge Tyler to a position on the State Supreme Court bench. He was named to fill out the unexpired term of the late Judge John W. Rieley. His desire to serve his State was such that he immediately resigned as general counsel for the Virginia, Iron, Coal and Coke Company, thus surrendering a handsome income that he might be of direct service to the people of his State.

Served in Civil War.
Judge Phlegar was a son of Eli and Ann C. Phlegar. He was born at Christiansburg, in Montgomery County, Va., February 22, 1846, and was therefore in his sixty-seventh year. His early education was received at the Montgomery Male Academy at Christiansburg. He later took the course at Washington and Lee University. He left the university to enter the Confederate Army. He served as a soldier in the Fifth Virginia Infantry Regiment, of which his uncle, Robert C. Trigg, was colonel. At the close of the Civil War, he studied law under the late Judge Walter R. Staples, of Christiansburg. He was admitted to the bar at Christiansburg in 1870. He rapidly attained to eminence in his profession. One of the first positions held by him after being admitted to the bar was that of Commonwealth's attorney for Montgomery County. He served as a member of the Virginia State Senate in 1881, and was again elected to that body in 1885 and between that year and 1890 had a conspicuous part in shaping the legislation necessary to make the Code of Virginia conform to the New State Constitution.

Judge Phlegar was tendered an appointment on the Corporation Commission of Virginia by Governor A. J. Montague, but declined this honor. Judge Phlegar's death is not only a distinct loss to the profession which he honored through so many years of successful practice, but to the State and community and to the Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member since he was a young man. He was the teacher of the Men's Bible class of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and the class met this afternoon to do honor to his memory. He took special pride in Sunday school work, and as an instructor on Bible topics was distinguished for his aptness and ability. At the time of his death Judge Phlegar was general counsel for the Corporation Commission and the Virginia Railway Company, having succeeded Judge Joseph L. Kelly in that position upon the promotion of the latter to the Corporation Court judgeship in October, 1910. He had also served as first vice-president and a director in the Corporation Commission and the Virginia Railway Company, but resigned those positions some time ago. He was president of the Bank of Christiansburg, a position of trust.

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FINAL FIGHT OPENS

Government Asks Reversal of Action in Shoe Machinery Trust Case.

Washington, December 22.—In view of recent antitrust decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, Solicitor-General Taft, in the government's brief, made public to-day, asks the court to reverse the action of the Massachusetts Federal court in annulling indictments against officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which charged violations of the Sherman antitrust law. The brief marks the opening of the final fight against the officials. The case will be argued orally before the Supreme Court about January 6.

The officials are charged with violating the law in combining into one corporation, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the four groups of shoe machinery manufacturers, namely, the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machinery Company, manufacturing 59 per cent of the lasting machines in use, the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, manufacturing 70 per cent of all heel sewing and out-sole stitching machines and 10 per cent of all the lasting machines. They are charged further with violating the law by leasing their patented machines on condition that all their machines would be withdrawn if the shoe makers patronized any other "independent" manufacturers of machines.

BOLD BANDIT CAPTURED

Arrested After Engaging in Five Pistol Fights and Robberies.

Seattle, Wash., December 22.—A bandit, who last night commanded the touring car of Frank Modermoot, president of a large department store, compelled the chauffeur, Charles Ostad, to drive him about the city, held up a saloon and a grocery store, engaged in five running fights, and shot two men, was arrested to-day.

He gave his name as Alexander Thompson, twenty-four years old, and said he was a sailor. The highwayman, after making Ostad drive the entire length of the business district, stopped in front of a saloon, marched Ostad ahead of him into the saloon, made the bartender give him \$40, and exchanged shots with a patron of the place, one bullet hitting Paul Moto, a Japanese, in the leg. Twice he engaged in a pistol battle with motorcycle police who pursued the auto, and once he shot a man named Stephen Kallea, a laborer, who hit in the head and seriously wounded. The highwayman next entered a grocery, obtained \$12, and escaped after a pistol fight with the proprietor and later with a policeman.

LEFT ON THE "LID"

Several Members of Cabinet Will Spend Christmas in Capital.

Washington, December 22.—In the absence over Christmas of President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and Secretary of the Navy Meyer, the members of the President's official household who will be here to direct affairs of government will be Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Attorney-General Clegg, Secretary of War Stimson, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. All of the latter officials, it is expected, will eat their Christmas dinners in Washington.

On Christmas Day President Taft will be on the island of Panama. Secretary of State Knox will be at his country home at Valley Forge, Pa., and Secretary Meyer, with his son, George von Meyer, Jr., will be quail hunting in North Carolina. In the absence of his chief, Assistant Secretary Wilson will look after State Department matters.

GARROS COMPLETES FLIGHT

French Aviator Flies From Tunis, Africa, to Rome.

Rome, December 22.—Eugene G. Garros, the French aviator, completed today his long flight from Tunis, Africa. Garros, after a splendid flight from Tunis on December 18, landed at Trapani, Sicily, a distance of about 160 miles over the Mediterranean Sea. He left Trapani yesterday and flew to the Italian mainland. To-day he consumed his flight, stopping at Naples, Lucina. Favorable weather enabled him to cover the last stage of his journey at great speed. He landed at Rome fully an hour and a half before he was expected. In making the landing the aeroplane was slightly damaged, but Garros was not hurt.

The Aero Club gave a banquet in his honor to-night after which Garros left for Paris by train.

REFUSES TO MURDER

Anarchist Attempts Own Life Rather Than Kill King.

Rome, December 22.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a sensational story to the effect that a young anarchist, Henry Dadi Ferro, of San Giovanni, in Persiceto, near Bologna, who was designated by lot to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, attempted to commit suicide rather than carry out his mission. Ferro says the paper is now in a hospital in a serious condition.

General Rains Coming for Christmas Week

Washington, December 22.—General rains in the Southern States and snow and rain in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest are predicted for this week by the Weather Bureau as a result of disturbances now covering the far Northwest and the Rio Grande Valley, which will move eastward to the great Central Valley Monday and the Eastern States Tuesday or Wednesday.

Another disturbance will appear in the far West about Wednesday and move eastward, attended by snows in Northern and Middle States, and preceded by rising temperatures, crossing the Mississippi Valley about Thursday and the Eastern States Friday or Saturday. This period of much colder weather is the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

FEDERAL TROOPS ARE ANNHILATED

Mexican Rebels Mas- sacre Force Garrison- ing Ascension.

FIGHTING LASTS ONLY FEW HOURS

Battalion of Regulars Moving Against Town, Hoping to Pocket Insurgents and Cap- ture Them—Merciless Cam- paign of Extermination in State of Morelos.

El Paso, Tex., December 22.—Refugee Federal soldiers arrived to-day at Juarez to report that the 250 Federal irregular troops garrisoning Ascension had been annihilated practically completely, when rebels attacked the town, about seventy-five miles southwest of Juarez.

The attack was made shortly after midnight, and fighting continued only for a few hours. The garrison commander reported to General Tracy Abbott that he knew of only fifteen of his men escaping besides himself. He is hiding at a ranch, he writes. The fate of 150 regulars at Guzman, nearby, is not known. It is believed the town was taken by rebels before Ascension. The rebels were commanded by General Inez Salazar. The Federalists admit numbers some 1,500 men. The captured town, General Jose Blanco, with 500 Federal troops, is moving against Ascension from the Casas Grandes district to the south. A train bearing 600 regular cavalry of the Seventh Regiment arrived to-night at Juarez from Chihuahua, and will go early to-morrow against the rebel mobilization.

A battalion of regular infantry, it is said officially, is moving from the west against Ascension, forming a pocket, in which it hopes to trap the rebel force, which the Federalists estimate at 1,500 men. Rebel agents at El Paso say that General Pascual Orozco, Jr., is in the field with more than 2,000 men.

Campaign of Extermination.

Mexico City, December 22.—A colony of American negroes, located twenty miles west of Durango, is reported to have been attacked by a band of rebels. Two of the defenders, according to the report, were wounded and a number of women mistreated. The rebels sacked the place.

Mobilization of rebels in the State of Morelos continues, but, according to arrivals here, the centre of greatest activity on the part of the revolutionaries is to-day along the Morelos state line. Lieutenant-Colonel Riveroll, the Federal commander, is conducting a campaign of extermination in that district, in which no prisoners are taken and all wounded are shot to death on the spot. Riveroll's force is razing towns and isolated houses along the wayside where it is suspected that rebels have obtained either food or shelter, and the Federal commander has adopted the plan of razing the house nearest the point where the railroad or telegraph lines have been found cut. The railroad connecting at Pastor, Atlix and Cuicatlan, near the Puebla-Morelos state line, have been burned by the rebels.

Three hundred and seventy-five Indians captured in the hills of Oaxaca, together with twenty-five Zapatistas, have been sent north to join the Federal ranks.

American Captured.

El Paso, Tex., December 22.—Through Consul Thomas Edwards at Juarez, the State Department directed American military officers to request the rescue of J. I. Morris, an American, Morris was taken captive by rebels Tuesday, when he attempted to save a burning bridge on the Mexico Northwestern Railway, which had been set on fire by rebels. Since Morris carried Federal passports, it is feared he will not be given any consideration at the hands of the rebels.

PASSED FIFTY YEARS AT SEA

Captain Boaz Quits Old Dominion Ser- vice at Seventy.

New York, December 22.—When Captain R. R. Boaz brought the Old Dominion steamship Hamilton into this port from Norfolk yesterday he ended a half-century's active service with the company and retired from the sea. He had reached the age limit of seventy years, and under the rules of the Old Dominion Line he will be placed on its pension list.

Captain Boaz expects to pass the rest of his life in Brooklyn, where he has lived for several years when not guiding steamships between New York and Norfolk.

PARACHUTE IS TESTED

Acts Automatically for Safety of Aviator.

Faris, December 22.—An ingenious automatic parachute for airplanes was demonstrated from the Eiffel Tower today. The contrivance, which consists of a vast umbrella forty feet in diameter, is spread by a system of springs operating instantaneously and automatically directly the fall begins. The parachute was dropped to-day from the first platform of the tower with a sandbag to represent an aviator. The apparatus opened fully before it had fallen sixty feet. It landed gently, taking sixteen seconds to drop 190 feet.

MANY KILLED IN PANIC

Ten Bodies Already Recovered From Fire in Theatre.

Brumma, December 22.—A fire caused by a chandelier during a cinematograph performance to-night at Barroos, near Menin. The flames caused a panic, and many persons were killed or injured. Ten bodies have been recovered.

RAILWAY CONTROL OVER WATERWAYS

Domination of Lines Cuts Off Practically All Competition.

REVELATIONS MADE IN REPORT

Commissioner of Corporations Has Completed Exhaustive In- vestigation and Finds That Water Carriers Are Auxili- aries to Land Systems, Mak- ing Latter All-Powerful.

Principal Features of Conant's Report

Railroad companies and steamship combinations control the regular domestic steamship lines of the United States, destroying much competition.

Water lines along Atlantic and Gulf coasts to large extent are auxiliaries or subsidiaries of railroads.

New Haven system charged with attempting to suppress competition on Long Island Sound.

New Haven system and the Eastern Steamship Company, in which the railroad is a stockholder, control New York City-New England traffic.

Southern Pacific is declared to have shown a disposition to restrict steamship competition on the Atlantic coast.

Railroads own the important through passenger and package freight lines on the Great Lakes.

Some competition on the Pacific coast, but railroad control also is found there.

Important hard coal fields on North Atlantic coasts owned by few great interests.

Railroads control 90 per cent of mileage of private canals, and have caused many such waterways to be abandoned.

Westbound business on Erie Canal virtually controlled by railroads, and eastbound business has been largely diverted to the railroads.

Further Federal regulation of joint rail and water traffic suggested.

Washington, December 22.—Railroad companies and steamship corporations control the regular steamship lines of the United States and have destroyed competition on many of the water highways of commerce, declares Luther Conant, Jr., Commissioner of Corporations, in a report to President Taft to-day.

The revelations of the report, based upon an extensive investigation, force upon the Federal government, says the commissioner, the consideration of further regulations of joint rail and water traffic.

In practically all the coast waters of the country, it is declared, railroad or steamship combinations dominate water transportation. Their control of both through passenger and package freight trade is especially striking.

Says Commissioner Conant, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and on the Great Lakes. Water lines along the Eastern seaboard, he adds, have become to a large extent auxiliaries or subsidiaries of railroads. While competition exists in greater measure on the Pacific Coast, the commissioner points out important instances of railroad control there.

Single Regular Service.
It is a striking fact, says Commissioner Conant, that between a number of the more important ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts there is only a single regular service.

The New Haven system, it is charged, "has pursued a determined policy of suppressing any effective competition on Long Island Sound, and several at least of its recent acquisitions must be charged as due to this policy." Elimination of competition also was made an important factor, said Commissioner Conant, in the New Haven's purchase of a majority interest in the "Merchants" and "Miners" Transportation Company.

The extensive water traffic between New York City and New England ports is almost completely controlled, the report adds, by the New Haven road or by the Eastern Steamship Company, in which the New Haven is a considerable stockholder, though claiming to have no voice in the management.

The Southern Pacific likewise is declared to have shown "a disposition to restrict competition" on the Atlantic Coast, although its steamship lines "are really a water extension of that company's rail lines." In addition, the report says, "the control of the Southern Pacific by the United States Supreme Court" obviously tended to limit the importance of competition by the Southern Pacific's rail and water routes.

Railroads in Control.
The railroads controlling the greatest tonnage of steamship lines, according to Mr. Conant, are the New Haven system, Union Pacific-Southern Pacific, the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Central of Georgia.

Nearly all the important anthracite fleets on the North Atlantic Coast, the commissioner says, are owned by a few great anthracite railroads.

A number of the principal canals of the country have been abandoned or fallen into disuse, the report declares, because of railroad influence.

"The conditions here set forth," says Mr. Conant, "cannot fail to command attention. So far as the Eastern part of the country is concerned, water lines have to a large extent become auxiliaries or subsidiaries of railroads. These conditions force consideration of the policy to be adopted toward such water carriers. Since water competition has in considerable measure

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TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST DURING GALE

Furness Liner Florence Wrecked on St. Shotts's Ledges.

FIVE MEMBERS OF CREW SAVED

Captain and Men Reach Shore, but Unable to Scale High Cliffs, Are Compelled to Put Back to Stranded Vessel and Death in Waves.

St. Johns, N. F., December 22.—Twenty-two of the twenty-seven members of the crew of the Furness Line steamer Florence, from Halifax, N. S., for St. Johns, lost their lives in the wreck of the vessel on the ledges west of St. Shotts during a gale last Friday. Five survivors, who reached land in a boat, brought the news to Trepassy to-night. The steamer carried no passengers.

Captain Barr, of the steamer, and all his men reached shore after the vessel struck, but the inaccessible cliffs of St. Shotts prevented their escape. The big tide, backed up by the northwest gale, made it impossible to remain there, and all hands were obliged to put back to the ship.

Captain Barr felt confident that the vessel would go down, but Second Mate J. Hedley volunteered to take four men in one of the ship's boats and seek a more favorable landing place further along the coast. In the heavy seas the captain was unwilling to risk more lives, and gave his consent to the second mate's expedition.

With great difficulty Hedley piloted his boat along the coast until he saw a break in the rugged line of cliffs. Purling the nose directly into the surf, he avoided the outlying rocks, and on the crest of a great breaker landed his boat. Hedley and his men landed on the shore, but were unable to get up the cliff. Hedley and his four men dragged their boat up the beach and made their way back along the cliff to where their steamer lay.

The wind and sea in the meantime had increased. The combers broke continually over the decks of the vessel, which was grinding heavily on the jagged rocks. Hedley and his men searched in vain for some path by which the cliff might be scaled or the crew of the Florence helped. The few fishermen's huts were deserted for the winter, and Hedley had to take refuge for the night in one of these abandoned shacks.

At daybreak Saturday Hedley found that the wind had been steadily increasing. Hurrying back, he could see no sign of the shore, and he could not find a way to the shore. The vessel was floating along the shore, but no small boats were visible.

No Trace Is Found.
The five survivors made a long and thorough search along the shore for their shipmates, but no trace of them was to be found. They then started for St. Shotts, the nearest inhabited place, several miles distant. Two of them were so exhausted from cold and exposure that they had to be assisted. These two were left at St. Shotts to recuperate, while the others pushed on to Trepassy, where they sent word of the disaster to this city. They are expected to arrive here before the middle of the week.

Besides Mate J. Hedley, the survivors are Seamen W. Wight, O. Malmquist, E. Taylor and T. Smeding.

The steamer Florence was of 1,600 tons burden, and was built in Sunderland, England, in 1891. She was 293.5 feet long, 40.2 beam, with a depth of 25.1 feet.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

Foreign Trade of United States Reaches High Figures.

Washington, December 22.—The foreign trade of the United States in 1912 will exceed all previous records. Figures just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, indicate that the total value of the year will approximate \$1,900,000,000, against \$1,542,000,000 in 1910, 1909, and \$1,462,000,000 in 1911. The year for imports, and that the exports will aggregate \$2,400,000,000, against \$2,092,000,000 in the former high record year for exports in 1911. The calendar year also will break all records in the value of both imports and exports.

The increase in imports occurred especially in manufactures of raw materials, which, for the ten months of which figures are available, amounted to \$523,872,988, against \$421,501,272 in the same months of last year. The increase occurred especially in hides and skins, which show a gain of \$12,000,000, over \$20,000,000, wool, over \$15,000,000, and flax, \$10,000,000, over \$12,000,000. Exports of cotton for the eleven months of 1912 amounted to \$521,800,000, against \$410,000,000 for the same months in 1911. Wheat exports for the period probably will amount to \$100,000,000, exceeding by about \$20,000,000 the record of last year.

M'ADOO IS HONORED

Taft Appoints Him to Red Cross Board of Directors.

New York, December 22.—William G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced to-day that he had received notice of his appointment by President Taft to membership on the board of directors of the American National Red Cross Society, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Admiral George Dewey. The appointment was ratified by other members of the board at a recent meeting, the announcement said.

VISITS HIS OLD OFFICE

Wilson Back in Room From Which He Ruled Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., December 22.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson became "President Wilson, of Princeton University," again for a few minutes to-day.

After a five-hour walk through Princeton, during which he acted as guide for a dozen correspondents, the Governor turned into Seventy-Nine Hall, a dormitory donated by the class of 1879, of which he was a member.

"By virtue of the fact that the Governor of New Jersey is ex-officio president of the board of trustees of Princeton University, I suppose it is still proper for me to go in here," said Mr. Wilson, as he led his retinue up a flight of stairs. At the entrance to the suite of rooms in the dormitory, which were especially fitted up for the president of the university, he paused. "I still have the key," he remarked, as he drew forth a bunch of keys from his pocket and opened the big oak door.

The big room from which Woodrow Wilson once ruled Princeton University was dark and vacant. The furniture had been moved out and the rugs were gone. The handsome carvings on the walls, the big fireplace and the decorations, however, were intact. It was the first time the former president of the university had seen his old office in two years.

During the coming week Governor Wilson will be for the most part at the State House in Trenton, where he has conferences scheduled with Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood, Senator Hoke Smith and a number of other Democratic leaders in Congress. He heard with regret of the illness of Mr. Underwood, he said, and expressed the hope that his indisposition would be only temporary.

ARGUE FOUR DAYS MORE

Then "Dynamite Conspiracy" Case Will Go to Jury.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 22.—Four more days of argument will confront the jury when the "dynamite conspiracy" trial is resumed to-morrow. One and one-half days remain for the defense of the forty men on trial, in whose behalf Senator John W. Kern and William N. Harding will speak. Two and one-half days will be used by District Attorney Miller, Christmas Day the government will be in the midst of its argument that all of the defendants were implicated in the McNamee dynamite plots. It is expected that Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson's charge to the jury will begin by next Friday morning. The court already has stated that the law bearing on the conspiracy charges will be set forth clearly, and that the jurors will be instructed just what evidence, to apply to certain of the defendants.

"This is a trial not of labor unionism, but of labor union officials accused of wrongdoing," Judge Anderson repeatedly has said.

Both Senator Kern and Mr. Harding stated that they will speak particularly in behalf of Olaf A. Trelmeier and Eugene A. Clancy, of San Francisco, who are accused of violating the Federal statutes regulating transportation of explosives in connection with explosions at Los Angeles.

EXPLORE ARCTIC LANDS

Expedition Will Set Out for the North in July.

Washington, December 22.—Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., has been detailed to accompany the "Crocker Land" expedition to the Arctic, which sets out next July, and he will act as photographer and physiographer.

This latest Arctic enterprise purposes to establish the existence of and to survey a body of land commonly called Crocker Land, which Explorer Peary reported he had seen in 1906 from Cape Thomas Hubbard at a distance of about 192 miles across the Alaskan territory also will be explored and mapped.

The expedition will be a joint undertaking under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society and Yale University. It will be under the leadership of Donald McMillan, who was with Peary on the North Pole trip in 1909.

NOTABLE GATHERING

Boston Will Entertain American Historical Association.

Boston, Mass., December 22.—Several hundred government officials, historians, political economists, sociologists, journalists and teachers from all over the country will be in Boston for the last five days of the month, when the American Historical Association will be in session. Colonel Roosevelt, as president of the association, will deliver an address Friday night on "History as Literature."

The meetings will bring to Boston members of the American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, American Statistical Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the New England History Teachers' Association.

Alexander B. White Dead.

Na-hville, Tenn., December 22.—Alexander B. White, of Paris, Tenn., a prominent banker, died at his home in this city this morning, aged fifty-four years. He is survived by his wife, who is the president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Allen Arthur Ryan in Serious Condition

New York, December 22.—Allen Arthur Ryan, the eldest son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the financier, who was operated on recently in the General Hospital for abdominal troubles, is in a very serious condition in that institution, according to a bulletin issued to-night by the physicians in attendance. His condition became so grave in the late afternoon and the early part of the evening that members of his family, including his father, mother and brother, Gordon, were called to his bedside at his bedside.

The bulletin issued to-night read: "Mr. Ryan's condition is very serious, but the doctors are hopeful of his recovery."

TURNING POINT REACHED TO-DAY

Crisis in London Peace Conference Is at Hand.

ALL DEPENDS ON TURKEY'S REPLY

If Porte Consents to Waive De- mand for Revictualing Adrian- ople, Then Balkan Allies Will Present Their Terms. Otherwise War Will Be Resumed.

London, December 22.—The crisis of the peace conference will be reached at the session to-morrow. If the Turks decide to waive their demand for revictualing Adrianople the allies will present their terms for peace. The conference can then proceed to the discussion of its real business.

To-day the Turkish cabinet met and telegraphed instructions to the Ottoman delegation. All the delegations held conferences at their hotels and dispatched long cipher telegrams to their governments.

The allies oppose the Turkish request for the provisioning of Adrianople, not only because it would give the enemy a great advantage in event of the resumption of fighting, which would not have been earned by arms, but on technical grounds, because the Turks have been sparing to replenish military questions which the Tchatalja conference, who signed the armistice, dealt with.

Opening another chapter of warfare is a step which the allies do not invite, but for which they profess to be fully prepared. While suspicion exists that the Turks have been sparing to gain time since the conference assembled ten days ago, the consensus of opinion is that the Turkish government will recognize the situation and conclude peace, and that the political situation in Constantinople dictates that course. The alliance which the principal powers have been striving Turkey is in the direction of peace.

Ready to Resume War.

The Bulgarians declare that if the Turks are not ready to come to terms and if none of the powers offers acceptable mediation, the allies are ready to resume the war immediately with renewed ardor, greater vigor and a deeper feeling that they will achieve ultimate victory because, as they themselves express it, they "are fighting not only for the independence of the Balkans, but for Western civilization against the traditional Eastern enemy."

Among the allies the claim is made that their military position has been greatly strengthened, and if they must reopen the war they can muster between Adrianople and Tchatalja 350,000 men, including 100,000 Bulgarians who are veterans of the November battles; 150,000 fresh and well-drilled Bulgarians, anxious to emulate their brothers-in-arms; 60,000 Serbians and 40,000 Greeks, who can be landed at Dedagatch and Enos at a moment's notice.

Most of the military men here believe the allies will not attack the Tchatalja lines, which have been reinforced with fresh troops and the fortifications strengthened, but will await the Turkish attack, and then strike the entrenched lines, while pressing the siege of Adrianople and forcing its capitulation.

Both the Turkish and Bulgarian armies are supposed to have constructed new works at Tchatalja since they gained much information regarding the respective positions in the recent fighting.

May Ask Mediation.

Constantinople, December 22.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the peace negotiations and forwarded fresh instructions by wire to the delegates at London. It is believed in some quarters that Turkey is about to invoke the good offices of the powers to promote an agreement.</